

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the Head and Throat. It has been used for years by the most eminent medical authorities, and has been found to be the most effectual remedy for the cure of Catarrh of the Head and Throat. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

More than Thirty Years' Experience.

Offshoot of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff, and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common affections of the head, and at the same time it is stronger than any other snuff. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854.

The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our wholesale establishments, testify that it is the best article known for the cure of Catarrh of the Head and Throat, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever used. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

Byan's Pulmonic Wafers.

The original Medicine established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers." It is the only remedy known for the cure of Catarrh of the Throat, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is a specific for the cure of all the most distressing and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is particularly suited to all, in a short time, bring the monthly period to its regularity.

LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WILLIAM BOWEN, President of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, Pa., has caused to be published in the Public Advertiser, a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Jurors for the next Term of the said Court, to-wit: for the Term ending on the 1st day of February, 1867.

List of Causes for Trial at February Term, 1867.

- 1 Susan Seyber by her next friend George Shuman vs. John W. Linn.
2 Paxton Kline vs. Jane Kline.
3 William L. Linn vs. Thomas Creveling, et al.
4 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
5 A. S. Sand vs. Benjamin W. Linn.
6 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
7 Edward Heiler vs. The Ladies' National Gold & Iron Company.
8 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
9 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
10 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
11 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
12 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
13 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
14 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
15 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
16 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
17 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
18 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
19 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.
20 John W. Linn vs. John W. Linn.

Grand Jurors, for February Term 1867.

- BAVER—Charles Michael, Stephen Lehr.
BEVIN—Joseph Hess, Sr.
BOE—CENTRALIA—William H. Rindahl, Robert Goren.
BOE—FREDERICK C. Eyer, Clark M. Brown, Saml Jacoby, William B. Koon, Daniel Lee, William Linn.
BRADSHAW—Henry Dock, Peter Weaver, Thomas Miller.
BRUNN—John Scott, William Martin, James S. Minch, Stephen Baldy.
CAMPBELL—John Johnson, Caleb F. Moore, Thomas Koenig.
CHAMBERLAIN—Sylvester Hoffer, Michael Cron, William Hoffer.
CHAMBERLAIN—Elias Alexander, Jeremiah Hess, Thomas Linn, Alexander Crause.
CHAMBERLAIN—John Johnson, Caleb F. Moore, Thomas Koenig.

Grand Jurors, for February Term 1867.

- BLUM—Cath Barton, Mathias Appleman, Chas. B. Dreyer.
BLUM—John Frederick.
BLUM—William L. Cole, Samuel McHenry, John W. Linn.
BLUM—Frederick R. Wolfner.
BLUM—John W. Linn, Hiram H. Koenig.

PLANNING MILL.

now in operation with an extensive assortment of machinery.

White Pine Boards.

Flooring, Surface Boards, Siding, Hemlock Plank.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE DEMOCRAT AND STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, IN BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY JACOBY & SHUMAN.

TERMS: \$2.00 in advance. If not paid within six months, \$3.00. Additional for postage. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the editors.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE LINE CONSTITUTE A SQUARE. The square rate of three insertions is \$1.50. Every subsequent insertion less than 100 words.

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OUR MUSE STILL LINGERING, LOVES TO DWELL.

On thy banks, O noble stream, Her simple story here to tell, Or sing some sweet and pleasant theme.

No blood as yet has stained our pen.

No tragedy has been described, We've spoken of those faithful men Who lived and labored, loved and died.

Another group demands a word.

Before we pass to other scenes Of men who faithful to the Lord, Had done their best with slender means.

Brained, though feebly, traveled far.

O'er mountains through the wilderness, Slept often in the open air, Or rode in weakness and distress.

And there were Martin Mack and wife.

Who settled first, Shamokin town, To Indiana preached the word of life Along the river up and down.

And Zeisberger and Camerhoff.

Two faithful soldiers of the cross, Companions all of Zinsendorf, Who counted earthly gain but loss.

All these were single minded men.

All full of faith and holy zeal, Who shrank or halted never when— Their duty they were made to feel.

And though they met with poor success.

And few were brought to seek the Lord, They did their duty none the less, And will not fail of their reward.

For truth, this rule will bear us through.

And oft is taught us in the word, The creature should his duty do, The consequences leave to God.

For the Democrat and Star.

Teachers' Institute.

BY FILE.

The first and not the least object of Teachers' Institutes may be to awaken a greater interest in educational matters.

You may say that most all people are interested in this great and glorious work, and even although they may be to a greater or less extent, they really interested as they ought to be, or do they verily feel the importance of the work as they ought? We answer, no.

At least we think not. To prove the truth of our answer we have but to allow their own actions to condemn them; to do this, please allow me to inquire how many of the parents or guardians, of every School District in the County, on an average, go purposely to visit their School each year? Enlivening the pupils with their presence, and make them feel that their best friend is have their interest at heart, and let all the students see that the community are interested in raising the standard of education in our Common Schools; and that although they may not have the means to prosecute their education beyond the precincts of our District Schools, still they have the means even then of obtaining a good, useful and substantial education; and encouraging their Teacher by giving him their co-operation, and thus show him that you feel the importance of his mission, and that he is engaged in a calling that merits the attention of the good, the wise, and the great ones of the earth. We answer that we do not think that the average would be more than two or three at the most,—that is, those who go for no other purpose but simply to see the condition of the Schools, and we doubt, even if it would be that many. This being the case, any one will allow us to say, that there is a need,—yes, a great need of there being greater interest awakened in the people; and that the folks ought to be aroused from the long, deep, and protracted lethargy into which they have fallen. But says one and another how is the "Teachers' Institutes" going to awaken a deeper interest in educational matters. Man will be influenced by any one in whom he reposes confidence. Hence, when they find persons engaged in a cause, they will probably inquire if it is worthy their attention and influence? and if the question can be answered satisfactorily, and they find that this cause is worthy men's greatest exertions and purest confidence, they will engage in that cause, after which they are willing to give it all their energies; therefore, when the people find themselves engaged in an Institute, which has for its object the furtherance of the grand and noble cause of education, in whom they have confidence enough to place under their care the mental and moral training of their children, they will think that there is little room to question its merit.

This being the case, and when an interest is awakened in the people, they will not only be willing to co-operate; but waiting, and

Great Democratic Banquet in Washington.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated on the evening of the eighth of January by a banquet at the National Hotel, Washington City, under the auspices of the National Democratic Committee.

The dining saloon was tastefully adorned with flags. The reception committee consisted of Jonah D. Heever, Thomas R. Florence, Judge Charles Mason and Owen Thorn. Among those present were Democratic members and ex-members of Congress, and the Texas members of Congress elect; also, ex-Attorney-General Jeremiah Black, ex-Postmaster General Blair, and his father, Francis P. Blair, Esq., the last named presiding over the banquet.

The following as the first toast was announced, namely:—The day we celebrate, and the great event which made it a National Anniversary, when Mr. F. P. Blair read a paper appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Blair then proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was received with three cheers.

The President, in rising, was again applauded. He said it was not his purpose to make an address on this occasion, but simply to propose a sentiment, which was read as follows:—

"No State, of its own will, has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union. Nor has the Congress of the United States, a constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption—a dissolution of the Government; the other is a consolidation and an extreme of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are also the enemies of the Union and of our constitutional form of government."

The sentiment was vociferously applauded. Senator Hendricks responded to the last toast, namely, "The Federal Union; it must be preserved."

The fourth toast was, "Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. He is now receiving the full measure of that vituperation which was meted out quite as lavishly to Jefferson and Jackson."

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, responded to this toast, and like Senator Hendricks spoke of the centralizing tendencies of the Government, the question still remaining whether the Federal Union can be preserved.

If the country was to be saved amid the madness which now rules the hour, history will do justice to the times in which we live. If the country is to be saved, Andrew Johnson will be recorded as one of its saviors; and if the country is to be lost, or the Government changed into a despotism, Andrew Johnson will be written down in history as one of its defenders. The Senator was frequently applauded.

The fifth toast was announced—The Supreme Court of the United States.—The great conservative power of the Government; never more needed or better appreciated than now.

Judge Jeremiah Black responded, saying among other things, that the Court needed no defense from him. That Court had decided against the legality of military commissions, which had condemned to death three perfectly innocent men, because no human being up to this time had shown that they were guilty.

These three men were arrested and bro't before a body who were in no manner authorized to meddle with these affairs, and which mockery was called a trial. The Court said in effect, that if the execution of these three men had taken place it would have been a murder. Thaddeus Stevens now attacked this decision of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Stevens told him, eighteen months ago, that these military commissions were utterly indefensible; no man's life could be taken away by them.

Now Mr. Stevens has changed his views in order that his friends may enjoy the luxury of shedding innocent blood! Every Christian man should offer up the prayer that the Supreme Court may long live and exercise their great authority.

His remarks were frequently applauded. The Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of New York, responded to the sixth toast, namely, "The conservative members of each branch of Congress, knowing themselves to be in the right, let them never be weary in well doing."

A letter was received from Secretary Welles, apologizing for his absence, and offering the sentiment, "Our thirty-six States; the Union of all, the exclusion of none." This was received with cheers.

The Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, responded to the seventh toast, viz:—The army and navy, without having contributed to the causes of the late civil war, they had ever been ready to make the most extreme hazards at the call of duty. They will not hesitate to protect the union of all the States which they have done so much to preserve.

Mr. Rogers said in the course of his remarks that there were traitors in Congress trying to destroy the Union which the Southern States tried in vain to break assunder, and he warned his hearers of the necessity and duty of being prepared to maintain that all who are elected shall take their seats.

The Hon. Richard Merriek responded to the eighth toast—The Flag of the Union, with its thirty-six stars intact; pained by the traitor's hand that would strike one of that number from its consecrated place.

Mr. Merriek spoke of the destructive fanaticism of Congress, and said that with

safely placed in charge the national standard, that none of the stars might be erased. When an insurrectionary party in power at the Capitol attempted to force a State out of the Union, we are bound to protect that State.

The ninth toast, the "Federal Constitution—amendable only in the way prescribed by itself; it cannot be changed by mere Congressional majorities."

This was responded to by the Hon. M. Blair, who read a dispatch addressed to him confidentially while he was Postmaster-General, dated Nashville, November 24th, 1863, and received on the 25th, from Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, the latter saying: "I hope President Lincoln will not be committed to the proposition of the States relapsing into Territories. If he steers clear of that extreme, his re-election to the Presidency is without a reasonable doubt."

"I expected to be in Washington before this time to converse freely with regard to the policy of this Government, but it is impossible for me to leave Nashville. There is no reason to destroy the States to bring about the destruction of slavery." Did not all the nation know? Mr. Blair added, "that this advice was adopted, and that reconstruction proceeded upon the doctrine laid down in that despatch. President Johnson would carry out the principle he then laid down."

Mr. Cowan responded to the tenth toast, namely, The right of representation in both branches of Congress; one of the most invaluable and most unquestionable of all those which are secured in our great Federal compact.

Mr. Cowan spoke of the dangers which surrounded the country, and said every American citizen ought to be on his guard to defend liberty to the death. This was the point to which the entire matter came. It was the duty of every living man to appeal to the people, to stand up for the law and the Constitution.

The President at this point retired from the hall.

The following regular toasts were then drunk and responded to, namely:— "The States of the American Union—their rights under the Constitution are indestructible. The right of coercion, where it exists, it involves the correlative duty of fraternity and protection."

The State which cannot voluntarily secede cannot, against its will, be prevented from occupying its normal place in the Union with all its guaranteed rights and privileges fully preserved.

The Teto Power—A constitutional safeguard against unwise and improvident legislation.

The Press—The most efficient guardian and defender of public liberty, let it be cherished and sustained as an institution indispensable to the successful administration of a free government.

The Women of America.

The Presbyterian Church.

A RAY OF LIGHT PERVADING THE DARKNESS. Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's Church, the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, has taken the following action:

At the meeting of the session of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, held October 18, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church expressly declares (Confession of Faith,